THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

ADULT SUFFRAGE

A most enthusiastic conference was held on September 10th in Chandos Hall, where the feeling was very strongly expressed that *now* was the time for public agitation for Adult Suffrage, in order to strengthen the hands of the Members of Parliament who had taken the matter up, and to show the anti element in Parliament the feeling of the people throughout the country. The delegates strongly expressed the view that if a Registration Bill were passed it might be very difficult to secure any alteration of the franchise for a long time to come. They also recalled the fact that when the question of the increase in the food prices was raised in Parliament, Mr. Asquith said that there was no popular agitation on the question. There must be no doubt as to popular feeling on the franchise. It was resolved to try to make the Euston Theatre demonstration a record one, and many delegates took handbills away with them so that they might lose no time in getting to work.

On the motion of Alderman Davis, I.L.P., and Mr. Ryde, B.S.P., it was resolved—

"That any Franchise Bill that does not provide for Adult Suffrage for both men and women shall be strenuously opposed, and that a campaign of public meetings and propaganda for Adult Suffrage be proceeded with immediately."

The following resolutions were also carried unanimously:—

"That this Conference, realising that all men and women have an equal claim to the Franchise, calls upon the Government to introduce, not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill, to give a vote to every man and woman who has reached the age of 21 years."

"That this Conference decides to form a permanent council for the purpose outlined in the foregoing resolution. Affiliation to the Council to be open to all organisations supporting the claim for Adult Suffrage, and that the delegates of the affiliated organisations form the General Council."

"That the affiliation fee be 2s. 6d. per annum, and that it be referred to the Provisional Committee to consider the advisability of adopting a sliding scale from 1s. to 2s. 6d., in order to meet the smaller organisations."

A further Joint Conference is to be held in the Chandos Hall at 11 a.m. on September 24th, to elect stewards and arrange final details of the Euston Theatre Demonstration. No additional delegation fee is to be charged to organisations which have already sent delegates to this Conference; other organisations will be asked to pay a fee of 1s.

All those wishing to help to make the Euston Theatre Demonstration a success are asked to apply to Miss Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., for posters and handbills, to hold local meetings to advertise it, and to make it known among their friends.

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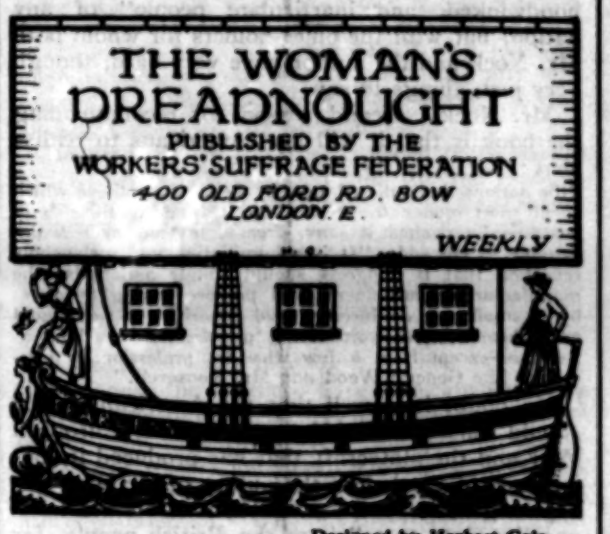
The story of the Lille deportations published from French official papers proves for the thousandth time that women are made to suffer the worst atrocities of warfare. Let the "one gun one vote" advocates take this to heart!



Designed by Herbert Cole.

Mrs. Mabel Beatty, in the *Daily Mail*, is asking for compulsory service for every woman and girl in the land. Industrial conscription for men would be bad; industrial conscription for women would be worse! Let those who wish women to work offer fair wages and conditions!

IS THE SERVILE STATE COMING? BERNARD SHAW'S STRANGE SUGGESTIONS.

"All I should say is that it is not worth fussing about the suffrage until we are sure that there are ever to be any more elections in England; and you can say that for me. The truth is, I am becoming convinced that there is nothing more fatal to democracy than election: for instance, I believe that what is wanted for women is an iron law that Parliament shall consist of a certain proportion of men and women; that there should be a list of qualified women; and that the M.P.s should be unselected, like jurors.—G. BERNARD SHAW."

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION OF THE BLACK MAN

Internationalism is out of fashion, but the international organisation of the capitalists proceeds apace. Arrangements have now been made for sending 10,000 South African natives to France to work as dock labourers under military discipline. This industrial conscription of the black man seems to differ little from old-fashioned slavery. The natives are to be housed in closed compounds. We do not know whether or not the natives are taken by compulsion in the first instance. Now that the South Africans are being sent to France we may definitely expect them in this country also.

We had hoped that the days of slavery were passing, but we are back again in the dark ages!

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The South Wales railway men who are striking for an increase of 10s. a week have logic on their side. The Government controls the railways but refuses to control the price of food.

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The strike of 13,000 Plymouth co-operative employees is due to the high cost of living. More effective than sectional demands for increased wages would be a general demand for State control of food. The Co-operative Society's officials should be pressing for that now!

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A strong protest should be made against military control of demobilisation problems.

DREADNOUGHT WEEK

A special "DREADNOUGHT Week," in aid of the funds of the paper, will be held from Friday, October 6th, to Monday, October 16th. The charming drawing of the DREADNOUGHT, representing an ark of peace, which Mr. Herbert Cole has generously made for us, will shortly be obtainable as a collecting box, and we shall be glad to send it free to any of our readers who will collect for the DREADNOUGHT. This pretty collecting box should help our friends to secure good collections in "DREADNOUGHT Week."

We shall be glad to supply larger wooden collecting boxes to those who prefer them.

Excellent methods of raising money are: Selling the DREADNOUGHT; collecting from friends and work-mates, at factory gates, stations, and busy corners; organising concerts, at homes, entertainments, or competitions amongst friends; but we are sure that the ingenuity of our readers will devise many other methods.

A Woman's View of the Trade Union Congress: by Mrs. Leigh Rothwell

All workers, men and women, should take an interest in the happenings and discussions of the Trade Union Congress, which ended at Birmingham on Saturday, because it is at these Congresses that the voice and opinions, desires and demands of organised Labour are, through the delegates—partially—at any rate, expressed. The power of the vote is also clearly demonstrated, not only in the Congress vote, but in the Parliamentary vote.

There is frequent reference in Congress and in the newspapers to the "P.C." (the Parliamentary Committee), which is elected to press upon Parliament the wishes and instructions of the Congress and the Trade Union Movement; and we should not lose sight of this fact that, as Trade Union men have found the need of political power (the vote) to back up their demands in Parliament and to bring pressure on the Government, so women cannot expect to make much progress—though they are organised—without the twin weapon of the vote, and one wonders how any Trade Union woman can be an anti-Suffragist!

A Congress week is decidedly strenuous, and one's brain is apt to get a little addled with listening to speeches—some dull, some passionately human—daily from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5. Then we had (Miss Stephen and I) our own open-air meetings in the Bull Ring on week nights, and three on Sunday, and other people's meetings, including the National Federation meeting, where Miss Sloan, Miss Lawrence, and Miss Macarthur all spoke, we attended when our friends in the Bull Ring would let us go. Our indoor meeting was on Thursday, and with four other meetings in the same building, we could not expect a large audience. I am satisfied, however, that there is a promising future for the W.S.F. in "Brum."

And now to the resolutions of Congress.

Amidst much reaction in the debates, rays of hope for the future freedom of the workers shone out here and there, noticeably in the debate called forth by the resolution demanding the "Repeal of all Acts of Parliament imposing economic, industrial and military compulsion on the manhood of the nation." Possibly repentance is better late than never, but delegates did not let slip the opportunity of reminding Mr. Ben Tillett, and others who are wise after the event and see now the dangers of conscription, that they had made conscription easy by attacking their own class as loafers and shirkers.

Feeling also ran high on the question of Industrial Conscription, which came up on the P.C.'s report on Tuesday. Many instructive instances were given by delegates of men who had been enlisted almost immediately returned to their own trade, but as soldiers. Mr. Smillie (Miners' Federation) answered Mr. Bowerman's suggestion that the chief grievance was the *question of pay* (the men only getting army pay) in words already much quoted, and which promise to become historic: "It is not *wages* we are fighting for, but Freedom." He also pointed out that by the strength of their Union they had prevented enlisted men going back to the mines as anything but civilians. On the report there was also some very plain speaking about Mr. Lloyd George's visit to the Bristol Congress last year—so plain, it quite cheered one up!

The longest debate and the bitterest was that arising on the invitation of the American Federation of Labour to our Trade Unions to be represented at an International Trade Union Conference, which will meet at the same time and place as the Conference of the Powers when terms of peace are discussed after the War. It left one sorry and ashamed, and the bloodthirsty, unfraternal ravings of the iniquities of the German Social-Democrats by social delegates, who forget apparently all about the somersaults some of our Labour-Socialist men have turned in the last two years would have weakened our hopes for the reconstruction of the International if there had not been such whole-hearted and sane opposition from men whose reason sees that no conference can be really international if all the Powers are not represented.

On the matter of Soldiers' Pensions, the "Antediluvian fogies" at Chelsea Pensions Department came in for their share of scathing criticism. A veteran delegate, talking of soldiers in the workhouse said, "When they die, they are given a military funeral—we want them looked after while they are alive."

The resolution calling for Restitution of Trade Union Rights when War is over brought Miss Mary Macarthur to her feet, one of the few champions of women in the Congress which, neither from the human point of view nor from expediency, seemed to include women in its calculations, and she reminded Congress that the struggle in the Labour world was not between men and women but a struggle of both sexes against capitalism.

The greater part of the morning was taken up with the speeches of Over-seas, French, and Belgian delegates. The American delegates each spoke well, but the Canadian delegate, Mr. Simpson, certainly carried off the palm for eloquence, and in him we found at last a strong champion of liberty, not only for men but for women. From the moment he began he held his audience; his graphic, if blunt, allusion to the exploitation—morally and materially—of the Indians by English and French settlers in Canada "brought down" the house. He minced no words in telling us Canada would demand a place in any Imperial Conference after the war. To the Minister of Religion he said: "If you want to reconstruct civilisation, there is no place for you outside the Labour Movement."

To Labour he said: "The Labour movement has been the watch-tower of civilisation—to-day filthy dollars come before civilisation." The human note which he struck with regard to the workers, to women, to children, was refreshing in

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 2.)

"I was especially struck with the part that women are to play in the great international decisions of the future. I had been against the suffrage movement, save in certain of its more obviously just demands, before I went to the United States. Now I am absolutely in favour of women having the vote. This because I feel that the women who create life would be averse to destroying it. I think that women will swell the chorus of 'Let there be no more wars.' . . . . I think they will sing it in unison. . . . And they have earned the right to be heard."—Sir H. Beerbohm Tree on his return from America.

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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

HOW DIPLOMATS MAKE WAR

The orchestra of the trees is playing on the green slopes and new groups begin their rustling song, as the fitful wind passes from height to height.

The sleepy rounded outlines of the elms, standing knee-deep in the corn on yonder hill, the great old trees in the park, widespreading oaks and chestnuts, beeches with tender leaves and drooping boughs, the little cottages nestling together in the hollow, all seem to tell that here is age-long peace. But often throughout the day the air is disturbed by harsh and strident noises and great aeroplanes of war, their engines pulsing and vibrating till the very earth seems to tremble, sweep, ugly and menacing, above our heads.

In the small-paned cottage windows are cards each bearing a red cross and stating that a member of the household is fighting for the King. And on the parlour walls, amongst the flower-illuminated texts, are photographs of soldier sons and husbands and cheap newspaper colour-prints of khaki heroes. The talk is all of prices—eggs at 2½d. each and bread 9½d. a quartern. People say that the Government has "commanded" the sugar, that the farmers dare not sell their wheat and hay except to the War Office; and that bacon seized by the Government is going mouldy in the docks. Those who have relatives in the Channel seaports whisper that the news of casualties is so bad that no correspondent dare write it down.

A brooding cloud of anxiety hangs over us, and people hesitate to ask why the War came and when it will end.

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WHO WROTE IT?

*How Diplomats Make War** is a book published in America and not easily come by in this country. The identity of the author is not disclosed. Mr. Albert Jay Nock, of the *American Magazine*, in a brief introduction, tells us that neither Mr. Ramsay Macdonald nor any of his associates in the Union of Democratic Control knew anything of the book before its publication.

"The author," he says, "is not connected with any Radical or Socialistic group, nor is he a member of any of the several organisations, like the U.D.C., that have sprung up since the War. On the contrary, with a loyalty that seems to me Quixotic and impossible, he is sticking by the ship and silently doing what he can to bring what good can be brought out of a vilely bad matter. I may, of course, give no hint of his public position; but the knowledge that he displays is of a kind and depth that conveys its own intimations about the experience and the responsibility of anyone possessing it. I met the author in England last June, when I was looking into the political aspects and antecedents of her situation. He was reticent at first, but circumstances favoured his confidence, because I already knew a great deal of what he had to tell me. Finally, he mentioned having the manuscript of this book, and said that he had intended publishing it about the time war broke out; in fact, his preliminary arrangements had been made. This year had yielded new material, however, which he had put down in the form of dictated notes. He gave me all the manuscript, telling me to edit it as I saw fit, and use my own judgment about publishing it in the United States. I brought the book home with me, and put it together with practically no editing; perhaps four pages would cover my excisions."

This is enough to arouse the curiosity of the reader as to the author of the book. The context proclaims him to be a British Member of Parliament, whilst the reference to his "public position" and certain passages seem to indicate that at the outbreak of War he was, if not a Cabinet Minister, at least in very close touch with Cabinet movements. For instance, writing of the Sunday before War was declared, he says:—

"In Whitehall, as Cabinet Ministers passed along Downing Street to attend the second Cabinet meeting, a crowd of people passed to let a regiment march through. Save for a short cheer from a few young men, the troops filed along through the avenue of silent, respectful friends. Two Ministers strode round the corner into Downing Street unnoticed by the crowd; they were going to a meeting where a *casus belli* was to be found. The troops tramped on past the War Office and Admiralty, but no one knew their destination."

Mr. Jay Nock recommends the book for two reasons: firstly, because it shows that the American public, whose sympathies "both groups of belligerents" have been striving to gain by "mostly very disingenuous means," have been asked to sympathise, not with the "deceived, hoodwinked, and inarticulate people" of any nation, but with the office-holders for whom both Mr. Nock and the author have very hard, though very just, things to say.

Mr. Nock's second reason for recommending the book is that it will lead Americans to realise that:—

"the nations that suffered most in the War are those which spent most money to prepare for it, and by their 'preparedness' provoked it—nay, created it and made it inevitable." He adds, "It is a humiliating and melancholy reflection that if Congress should simply nationalise the manufacture of armaments and propose paying for them by a small tax on incomes and inheritances we should never hear another word about 'preparedness' as long as we live—except from a few who are professionally interested, like General Wood and Mr. Roosevelt."

No doubt it is well that the American people should learn the truth in regard to the European War and the statecraft that has produced it, but it seems to us that, if the author of the book has anything of importance to tell, it is his most imperative duty to tell it to the British people, for it is with British foreign policy and diplomacy that the book chiefly deals, and if these are in fault, it is the British people who must change them. Moreover, the British people are not mere onlookers, but active participants in the present War, they must suffer by its continuance, and upon the British Government largely depend both the duration of the War and the terms of peace. In our view there is no loyalty in remaining silent. We hold that if a public man believes that the Government of his country is misleading the people it is his duty to speak out.

The statements of this anonymous author corroborate, both in fact and deduction, much of what is to be found in Mr. E. D. Morel's *Truth and the War* and *Ten Years of Secret Diplomacy*, but the book throws a new light on many points. It is written with the vivid pen of one who has been in active contact with the political machinery of this country.

WAR BREEDS NO FRIENDSHIPS.

The author has no illusions about war. He says of Napoleon: "No matter what he thought of national rights, he had a better conception of individual rights than British statesmen of the time," and reminds us that after his overthrow the nations of Europe did not disband their armies and navies, nor beat their swords into ploughshares; also that wheat was 80s. a quarter in Great Britain, and men were transported to Van Diemen's Land for asking Parliament to grant economic, political and religious rights to all. The author quotes the London *Daily News* of the period:—

"The situation of this country at the *successful* close of a long war is singular, and worthy of observation. It is a fact that peace, instead of having brought us security, retrenchment, relief from burthens, or extended commerce to enable us to bear them, has left us all the expenses of war, without gaining us the friendship of the very Powers for whom we undertook it. Of all the countries, that one against which we fought has come out of the contest with least harm; and that which set all the rest in motion has suffered in the highest degree."

Seventeen years after the victory of Waterloo, we are reminded, Wellington was obliged to barricade his house against the fury of a London mob.

Dealing with the Crimean War, the author recalls the fact that in a letter to the Duke of Argyle in 1887, Lord Granville stated that the war had been a great misfortune, and that either Palmerston or Aberdeen might have prevented it. The author also quotes Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, who said that the English Premier would never have agreed to war but for

"the arrogant attitude of Russia towards Europe . . . the existence of a threatening military aristocracy, rendered doubly odious by half mystical claims . . . and the belief which animated the people that Western civilisation was threatened in its essential conceptions of individual and political liberty."

This, of course, is precisely what is commonly said to-day in regard to Germany and the Kaiser, and the alleged necessity for fighting this War to a finish. Such statements as these will always be put forward as sufficient reasons for engaging in warfare, so long as the people are prepared to believe all that the Press and politicians tell them, and so long as Governments devote themselves to what John Bright called "that foul idol," the Balance of Power, and are ever seeking to overthrow any nation that promises to rival the power of their own.

QUEEN VICTORIA ON TREATIES.

Very interesting at the present time are the letters from Queen Victoria to Lord Granville with reference to the independence and integrity of Denmark, guaranteed by the Treaty of 1852. Palmerston had declared:

"if any violent attempt is made to overthrow the rights and to interfere with the independence of Denmark, those who make the attempt will find in the result that it will not be Denmark alone with which they will have to contend."

Palmerston desired war; but Victoria did not. She wrote to Lord Granville:—

"The only chance of preserving peace for Europe is by not assisting Denmark, who has brought this entirely upon herself. . . . Denmark is after all of less vital importance than the peace of Europe, and it would be madness to set the whole continent on fire for the imaginary advantage of maintaing the integrity of Denmark. Lord Palmerston and the Emperor Nicholas are the cause of all the present trouble, by framing that wretched Treaty of 1852."

In another letter she announced herself to be: "so thoroughly convinced of the awful recklessness and folly of stirring up France and Russia to go to war that she would be prepared to make a stand upon it, should it even cause the resignation of Lord Russell."

On June 23rd, 1864, she wrote:—

"What the Queen is so anxious for is that the true, real and great interests of the country should be considered. . . . The Treaty of 1852 must be given up."

The Treaty was given up accordingly, and Lauenburg, Holstein, and the southern part of Schleswig were taken from Denmark.

HISTORY OF THE BELGIAN TREATY.

With regard to Belgium, the author points out that on the fall of Napoleon, and later, when the Treaty of 1839 was signed, the desire of the British Government was not so much to protect the rights of Belgium, but to prevent her from being annexed by France, because France was then the Power which British Governments feared. In 1866 Benedetti, the French Ambassador, had submitted to Bismarck a draft Treaty, proposing that if the Emperor of the French should conquer Belgium, the King of Prussia should lend him "armed aid" for the enterprise. When this became known in England in 1870 certain members of the Cabinet thought it best to do nothing, but Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone, as is told in Morley's *Life of Gladstone*,

"proposed a treaty with Prussia and France, that if the armies of either should violate the neutrality of Belgium Great Britain should co-operate with the other for its defence, but without engaging to take part in the general operations of the war. The treaty was to hold good for twelve months after the conclusion of the war."

To this Treaty first Prussia agreed and then France. When in 1887 war between France and Germany was again probable, the foreign policy of Britain was, as in 1814, hostile to France. The *Standard*, then regarded as the official organ of the Tory Party, said that this country could not take part with France against Germany "without utterly destroying and vitiating the main purpose of English policy all over the world." Therefore, if Germany should take a "right of way" through Belgium, promising that "at the end of the conflict Belgium should be as free and independent as before," the British Government ought to make no objection.

Thus we see that, in 1887, the British Government actually invited Germany to take the course which was so greatly condemned in 1914!

The author protests:

"Let us for Heaven's sake get away from the slosh and tosh of 'violating treaties,' and think of our history in connection with numberless 'scraps of paper.'"

"The Treaty of 1839, which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, was never thought of by anyone outside the Foreign Office since the close of the Franco-German War, until an excuse was wanted for our implication in this imbroglio."

The author points out that under the Treaty of 1839 no obligation upon the guarantors to take action was defined. For this reason the Treaty of 1870 became necessary. He explains that no attempt was made to revive the Treaty of 1870, because Great Britain was no longer free to adopt neutral action to protect Belgium, having already engaged to fight with France and Russia in the event of a war between those Powers and Germany.

A CRUSADE OF CONQUEST.

He deals severely with the sordid bargain by which the British Government flung Morocco, whose independence and integrity it had guaranteed, as a sop to France in return for paltry advantages in the Mediterranean. But we think it is clear that the Egyptian question was closely connected with the Moroccan Agreement, as the following extract from "L'Entente Cordiale," signed in 1904, indicates:—

Art. IX.—The two Governments agree to afford each other their diplomatic support in order to obtain the execution of the clauses of the present declaration regarding Egypt and Morocco.

Article I. stated that the French would not ask that there should be a time limit to the British occupation of Egypt. Britain wished to occupy Egypt permanently, France intended to seize

* Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York.

Morocco. They arranged to support each other. The author quotes Lord Palmerston, who, though by no means scrupulous in foreign policy, refused to assent to the Egyptian and Moroccan conquests, and in 1857 wrote to Lord Clarendon:

"As to the Emperor's scheme for Africa, the sooner Cowley sends in his grounds of objection the better. . . . The alliance of England and France has derived its strength not merely from the military and naval power of the two States, but from the force of the moral principle upon which that union has been founded. . . . How, then, could we combine to become the unprovoked aggressors, to imitate in Africa the partition of Poland by the conquest of Morocco for France, of Tunis and some other State for Sardinia, and of Egypt for England? And, more especially, how could England and France, who have guaranteed the intergrity of the Turkish Empire, turn round and wrest Egypt from the Sultan? A coalition for such a purpose would revolt the feelings of mankind."

But this "crusade of conquest," to which Palmerston refused his assent, has now been carried out in full, except that France has secured Tunis as well as Morocco, and Italy has taken Tripoli.

The story of the secret Franco-British engagements, begun in 1914 by the Tory Lord Lansdowne and extended by the Liberal Sir Edward Grey, is re-told by the author, with extracts from official documents, and an incisive commentary of his own which must surely fill the reader with amazement that men can have been found thus to lie and prevaricate and to pursue steadily, year after year, a course in diametric opposition to their professions and pledges. Again and again Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey most categorically stated that there were no secret understandings or engagements with France not known to Parliament; that Britain was in no sense bound to France or Russia in the event of a European war; and that the relations between the British and German Governments were absolutely cordial and entirely frank. And yet since war came Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith have repeatedly given the lie direct to all their pre-War assertions. When Sir Edward Grey was at last obliged to ask the formal assent of Parliament to the declaration of war, he admitted that at the very commencement of his tenure of office he had bargained away the possibility of British neutrality and had tied the nation to a belligerent alliance with France, not for any great principle, not to protect any oppressed or threatened nationality, but merely because the dishonest bargain to allow Morocco to be conquered in the interests of grasping French financiers seemed likely to lead, as might naturally have been expected, to war between Germany and France.

Lord Rosebery expressed bitter hostility to the Franco-British agreement, saying, in June, 1904, that it was the most one-sided agreement ever concluded between two Powers at peace with each other," and adding, "I cannot understand why friendship with France should involve such violent polemics against Germany." Looking back on the matter one wonders whether it was his dislike of this agreement which excluded Lord Rosebery from the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet rather than the backwardness of his political views, as was then supposed.

Graphically the author describes how, whilst Liberal Ministers were prating of peace, professing their friendship for Germany, and denying the existence of the Franco-British engagements, Conservative militarists were acclaiming the truth and demanding that Britain should build up gigantic armies and navies for the coming conflict. The author quotes the speeches of Lord Percy, who, at the Queen's Hall in November, 1912, declared that it would be a base betrayal of our obligations not to be able to support France with an adequate military force of our own, and Lord Roberts, who said:

"Germany strikes when Germany's hour has struck. . . . And, gentlemen, it is an excellent policy; it should be the policy of every nation prepared to play a great part in history."

Lord Haldane said:

"At no distant time we ought to be the most powerful military and naval nation combined which the world has ever seen."

Other Liberal Ministers had other such lapses, but on the whole the Government's cry was "peace," whilst it prepared continually for war, and having allied itself with two great military Powers, proceeded to increase enormously the already gigantic British Navy. Though pretending to resist the naval demand of the Conservative Opposition, the Government piled up the cost of armaments to an extent never attempted by its predecessors.

ARMAMENT CROOKS.

The author describes the Mulliner scandal of this period, by which naval building in this country was accelerated on account of false information given by a man who had once been director of the Coventry Ordnance Company, and who, during a three years' jingo campaign from 1906 to 1909 which greatly embittered relations between this country and Germany, declared that he had reason to know that Germany was building more ships than her Government pretended. It was eventually proved that the account given by the German Government of its naval programme was quite accurate. Whether the British Government believed Mulliner or merely allowed his propaganda to justify them in responding to the clamour of the armament ring for more contracts is not known.

Lord Welby said of the incident:

"We are in the hands of an organisation of crooks. They are politicians, generals, manufacturers of armaments, and journalists, all of them anxious for unlimited expenditure, and go on inventing scares to terrify the public and terrify Ministers of the Crown.."

The author notes the fact that when a tax on land values was imposed the war-mongers forgot the German menace for the time being.

WAS BELGIUM NEUTRAL?

With a courage which he might usefully display in his own country, the author boldly declares:

"When the War is over International lawyers may be asked to define the position of a neutral State that acts in conjunction with signatories of its treaty of neutrality against other signatories before its provisions are in any way violated."

He asserts that the desolation of Belgium is due to the engagements that have united France, Russia and Britain, and that

"The policy of the British Foreign Office, ever since secret arrangements were entered into in 1904, has been the most sinister menace to the peace of Europe."

He points out that when the British Government suddenly found that Belgian neutrality was important enough to go to war about, it had already bottled up the German Navy.

He records the amazing series of preparations which Belgian Ministers made for the coming war. In 1910 the Belgian war forces were raised from 140,000 to 180,000, and in 1912 from 180,000 to 349,000, a tremendous drain upon the resources of a population of seven and a half millions. In November, 1912, a secret session of the Belgian Parliament was held, at which King Albert stated that the nation was in danger. This, of course, was because the Morocco bargain again appeared likely to precipitate war between France and Germany. Sir Edward Grey authorised the beginning of conversations between the British and French Naval and Military Staffs during the first Morocco crisis of 1906, and the making of joint plans for war continued, Belgium being drawn into the network. She did not appeal to the guarantors of the Treaty of 1839, because she and two of her protectors had compromised their neutrality.

"Numbers of British and Belgian soldiers of high rank know that ever since Algeciras, since January, 1906, the British and Belgian Armies had looked to one another for common defence. The Belgians looked for 160,000 British soldiers to land at Antwerp. The General Staffs had long consulted. . . . The Government not only failed to carry out its pledge contained in No. 155 (British White Paper), it failed utterly to carry out the military understanding of the General Staffs. Belgium was thrown away, and when the day of reckoning comes it will be found that Britain will have to answer for broken pledges as terrible to Belgium as Germany's violation of a treaty."

ENTENTE POWERS CONSPIRED TO ISOLATE GERMANY.

"Blame Germany for her ruthless policy in taking French territory, blame France for her policy in Africa, curse the Kaiser for all the sins of divine-right monarchs, and when the full course of all-round denunciation is complete, there is left the palpable conspiracy of Entente Powers to isolate Germany. Diplomacy destroyed every bridge raised by pacifists in the principal European States to march the workers into an international corps which would overthrow militarism and bureaucratic rule."

But people protest that even though there was a conspiracy to isolate Germany, and even though all the Powers were arming, still Germany and Austria must bear the blame for the international carnage, because it was they who declared war. But, considering the dates as the author displays them, the argument bears little weight, for, simultaneously, all the Powers were mobilising and preparing to spring upon their opponents as soon as the right moment should appear. Even the Belgian Government was making its preparations. On July 24th, the very day that the Austrian Note, which is supposed to have caused all the trouble, was sent to Serbia, Belgium sent a circular to the four signatory Powers to the Treaty of 1839, and also gave instructions to her own generals. Great Britain also began taking steps to make her fleet ready for war on July 24th and 25th. Before Austria declared war on Serbia, there had been a skirmish on the Danube, in which the Serbians had been the aggressors. Before Germany declared war on Russia, the Russians had blown up a railway bridge.

The author says that whilst the German Emperor, at the request of Sir Edward Grey and the Czar, was "pressing the peace button in Berlin," his enemies were busily arming, and in support of his assertion he quotes the telegrams that passed between "William" and "Nicholas," in which the Kaiser repeatedly appealed to Russia to refrain from mobilising.

And meanwhile, so late as August 2nd, the British Government refused to state definitely whether it would enter the war, though the author asserts that troops were even then actually crossing into France, and Sir Edward Grey on that day was still not sure whether the violation of Belgian neutrality would be considered of sufficient importance to bring Britain into the War.

But how is war to end? It seems to us that the author of this book devotes too much of his attention to the diplomats and too little to the armament rings and the concession hunters, whom he admits to be in great measure the cause of wars. The author states that he is not a Socialist, but it seems to us that only Socialism or Communism can abolish the evils against which he contends.

He declares that "radical changes" are necessary, and makes the following suggestions for reform:—

The people to make the Government amenable to Parliament in every particular, and Parliament alone to be responsible to the people.

Secret diplomacy to be abolished. All negotiations with foreign Powers, territorial acquisition treaties, alliances, ententes and understandings to be submitted to Parliament for ratification.

Parliament to last for a fixed period, so that Members need not fear to turn out a Government by voting against it on some particular issue.

All naval and military orders should be submitted in detail by experts to a Parliamentary Committee composed of all parties.

This seems a very inefficient substitute for nationalising the supply of war material and equipment and provisioning for the troops which ought surely to be a question of practical politics by this time!

The naval and military services to be democratised.

Can militarism ever be democratic? We think not.

The author admits the foregoing proposals to be inadequate as a means of preventing war, and urges that the provision of equal opportunities for all is needed, in order that men may no longer be forced into the Army by economic pressure and the desire to escape from monotonous ill-paid work, affording no chance to rise. The practical steps by which equal opportunities are to be obtained the author does not indicate. Perhaps it is asking too much of him to demand that he should.

* * *

The old men, bent with rheumatism, are going home to their cottages in the evening. Their feet are dragging wearily in the dust, and their faces are drawn. They toil each day till the dusk closes around them. In the years that should be their time of resting they are doing the work of the strong young men who have been taken to the War. The old men grasp eagerly at the chance of work, for food is dear.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOTES AND PEACE

"I am rejoiced that . . . the vote question has been so materially advanced. The longer I am here thinking about future policy the more certain I feel that the problem of peace cannot be tackled as a separate question. At bottom, individual liberty and social liberty are the forces that will tell; without them, it is useless arguing against war, even refusing to fight. . . . It seems to me that the struggle to secure freedom for women just because it will add to the sum total of liberty in the community will mean a step towards peace now, however warlike women themselves may be for the moment."—Clifford Allen, from the W.I.L. News Sheet.

FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS

LE JOURNAL DU PEUPLE.
(French Socialist, July 25th, 1916.)

"TERROR IN GERMANY.

"We learn that the *Berliner Tageblatt* has been suspended for the first time since the outbreak of war. This measure is regarded by the German Press as a success for the Pan-Germans."—*Paris-Midi.*

"TERROR IN FRANCE.

"For the third time since the outbreak of war the *Journal du Peuple*, published in Paris, has been suspended. This measure is considered by the French Press as a success for the Nationalists."—*Frankfurter Zeitung.*

THOUGHTS.

Who gives just thoughts to his country serves it better than he who gives to his country provinces.

"THEIR SIMPLICITY."

Marcelle Capy, in *Le Journal du Peuple*:

"We have seen passing through the streets of Paris people of many countries; all races, all languages have met in the French metropolis. We have seen black people, Annamites, Australians, Canadians. From all parts of the world reinforcements rushed in. Some came from the tropics, others have been used to the hamlets in Indo-China. One hardly knows where some of them come from. One can read in their faces stupefaction due to this sudden brutal transportation. The majority of them are like great children who do not understand the reason that has torn them away from their soil and sent them far away to a country where people fight. They are obedient. The cause of justice and civilisation asks them to make war. They give their strength. They kill when they are ordered to kill. They are killed. They are treated without mercy. Their sacrifice is regarded as something natural. Are they not primitive people? Poor boys who have lived in their simplicity and know nothing of the intrigues of diplomacy which produce wars. They are the innocent allies. (Censored.)

"Poor boys, they are innocent as children. They fight without argument. They pass through Paris and do not even suspect its beauty. They see streets, monuments, men and women. They fight without asking for reasons. They are our allies, who give their lives for the cause of justice and civilisation and liberty. These words so often repeated, and for which they have shed so much blood and many tears, are for these men a mystery, like a formulæ of magic."

* * * *

We congratulate the Adelaide Labour Conference called to consider Conscription for New Zealand in its adoption of the following resolution:—

"That this Conference approves of a referendum, but is opposed to the conscription of human life."

CORRECTION.

In Mr. A. J. Marriott's poem, published in our last issue, please read "*perfect*" instead of "permanent," in verse three, stanza two.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.
"Whitehouse," 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Cumberland Lodge, Stonebridge Park, 8 p.m., Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky, Miss Lynch.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Hague Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th.
Meet at Bow Road (District) Station, 11.30, Outing to Golders Green Garden City.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Victoria Park, 4 p.m., Joint Meeting, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Bouvier, and speakers from other Societies.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th.
White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
"Whitehouse," 3 p.m., Miss Price.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., General Meeting.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th.
Kingsland High Street, 7 p.m., Miss Price.
Co-operative Women's Guild, Co-operative Hall, Mason's Avenue, Wealdstone, 7.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Club Night.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Holloway.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8.30 p.m., Mr. John Scurr: "The Norman Conquest and its Effects."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Shlette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd.
Morpeth Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss Somers.
Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Mr. Laurence Housman. Recitations, Mr. Jack Wilmot.
Hampstead, "Jack Straw's Castle," 6 p.m., Miss Rickards, Mrs. Bouvier.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

Bow, 400 Old Ford Road. Secretary, Miss Price.—DREADNOUGHT sales week ending September 9th, 1,005. Miss Harriet, 300; Miss O'Brien, 205; Mrs. Eglinton, 186; Miss Price, 74; Miss Mackay, 53; Mrs. Crabb, 47; general sales, 140. Bromley sales, 91.

PORTSMOUTH. Hon. Sec., Miss L. Whitehead.—Members will learn with regret of the arrest, under the Military Service Act, of Mr. R. Hatcher, one of our most enthusiastic workers. A conference was held on September 10th, under the auspices of the Trades Council, to discuss the problems of civil liberties during and after the war. Our branch sent six delegates, and an Adult Suffrage resolution was unanimously carried by the conference, after having been moved and seconded by two of our members—Miss Roberts and Mr. Clarges. Branch meeting September 27th, 8.30 p.m., Trades Hall.

L.C.C. DECISION

Our readers will remember that on May 30th the Parks Committee of the London County Council adopted the following resolution:—

That the existing permits to sell literature at certain parks and open spaces under the control of the Council be determined as from 30th September, 1916, and that no further permits be issued as from that date.

The reason given for this decision was:—

For some time past we have entertained doubts as to the necessity for allowing the sale of literature, even to this limited extent (*i.e.*, the extent indicated by the permits), as there are such ample facilities for obtaining books and other forms of literature elsewhere, and we cannot eliminate the possibility of the parks being utilised for the purpose of private gain or profit.

A protest meeting will be held in Victoria Park to-morrow, Sunday, 17th, at 4 p.m. Speakers from W.S.F., National Secular Society, and other Societies will take part. We understand a deputation to Parks Committee of the L.C.C. is being organised.

VAGUE PROMISES

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., the newly appointed Paymaster-General, has written to Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., Joint Secretary of the House of Commons Pensions Committee and made the following statements:—

That the award of pension to disabled soldiers should be based solely on the extent to which earning capacity has been impaired by military service. To avoid the previous delays the transmission of papers to Chelsea Hospital and payment by the Central Army Pension Issue Office are to be expedited.

That the allowance up to 2s. 6d. per child should be made obligatory, if Parliament so decides. Administratively he thinks the allowance to children could be much improved, and steps are now being taken to make it a minimum of 1s. 6d. and a maximum of 2s. 6d.

These are vague promises, of which we have had more than enough. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Henderson will do more than his predecessors!

Join the League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.

Mr. Arthur Field's lecture on "Women in Turkey" at 400 Old Ford Road on Sunday last proved most entertaining. He also told interesting facts about Armenia and the persecutions there. Copies of Mr. C. F. Dixon Johnson's book on "The Armenians" he kindly presented to the Federation.

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

International Government League. Hon. Organising Secretary, Mrs. L. E. Bracher, 28 Mecklenburgh Sq., W.C. Minimum subscription, 1s.

Trade Union Congress (continued from Front Page.)

a Congress where at times the question of "reward" sometimes jarred.

On the matter of Inspection in Mines, a miners' delegate spoke from his heart. "No cost is spared for men in the battlefield, nothing should be weighed in the balance in the mines and any other industry against human life."

Instructive remarks on the filthy conditions existing in the fo'castles of our mercantile marine and the consequent prevalence of tuberculosis and rheumatism came from a Seamen's Union delegate.

I think the debate which followed the moving of the resolution tabled by the Scottish Dock Labourers, declaring the "Government had failed to give proper attention to the serious grievances the masses of the people are suffering in consequence of the enormous . . . increases in the cost of food, urging the necessity of immediate steps being taken to secure a revision of the prices of all such commodities," was the most encouraging of any, for there seemed at last a real live determination to submit no longer to the food exploiters, to get something done, and that soon, and in Mr. Houghton's warning that if nothing were done, the men would take the matter in their own hands and force it to an issue. One saw that grim Scotch determination all the workers might well imitate. There was warning also in Mr. Hogan's words, which the Government will be fools to disregard: "It has passed from a scandal to a menace." We believe Labour intends to act, and that "angry men" will resist if something is not done speedily.

One of the last resolutions on Friday was that on electoral reform, moved ably by Mr. Stuart Bunning, and carried unanimously.

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The visit to the Golder's Green Garden City has been arranged for to-morrow, Sunday, September 17th. Tickets to cover cost of fare and tea, price 1s. 4d., children half price, at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Monday, September 18th, at 8 p.m., general member's meeting for London District.

Miss Clara Reed will give a dramatic recital of "Herod," by Stephen Phillips, at the Bijou Theatre, 3 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., on Sunday, September 24th, 4 p.m., doors open at 3.30. Tickets at 1s. and 2s., at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, and the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

On Sept. 24th, Bow Women's Hall, at 7 p.m. Mrs. H. C. Campbell will speak on "Women and Internationalism"; Mr. Laurence Housman on "War and the Non-Combatant."

Mr. John Scurr has kindly arranged to give a course of lectures entitled, "The Growth of the English People," on Wednesday evenings, at 8.30 prompt, in the Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street, Poplar, E. The subjects are:—

Sept.	20th.	"The Norman Conquest and its Effects."
,,	27th.	"The King's Justice."
Oct.	4th.	"The Wars with France."
,,	11th.	"The Break up of Feudalism."
,,	18th.	"The Reformation."
,,	25th.	"The Spacious Days of Elizabeth."
Nov.	1st.	"The Building of the Constitution."
,,	8th.	"The Beginning of Empire."
,,	15th.	"The Industrial Revolution."
,,	22nd.	"The Triumph of the Middle Class."
,,	29th.	"The Uplift of Labour."

We hope that members and friends will make a point of attending. Admission free.

A series of educative lectures on Economics, Trade Unionism, History of Socialism, National Guilds, &c., has been organised by Mrs. Hercbergova to take place at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. on Friday evenings at 8. The opening lecture will be held on September 29th, at 8 p.m. *punctually*, when Miss M. S. E. Milton, of the Fabian Society, will speak on "Women as Citizens." The other lectures are:—

Oct.	6th.	Mrs. Peter Thompson, "The Weakness of Ignorance; Moral Education."
,,	13th.	Mr. E. C. Fairchild, "How to Secure a Permanent Peace."
,,	20th.	Mr. Walton Newbold, "The Conquest of Economic Power."
,,	27th.	Miss Mabel Lawrence, "The History of British Socialism."
Nov.	3rd.	Mr. J. Fineberg (B.S.P.), "Theory of Karl Marx."
,,	10th.	Mrs. Lafitte-Cyon, "French Revolution."
,,	17th.	Mrs. Lafitte-Cyon, "French Revolution."
,,	24th.	Miss Mabel Lawrence, "International Socialism."
Dec.	1st.	Mr. G. D. H. Cole, "Trade Unions. Next Step, National Guilds."
,,	15th.	Professor Masaryk, "Tolstoi's Philosophy of Religion."

Every Thursday in October and November At Homes will be held at Chandos Hall (21a Maiden Lane, W.C.), at 3.30 p.m. Thursday, October 5th, 3.30 p.m., the speakers will be Miss Eva Gore-Booth, "Supremacy of Conscience"; Mr. W. F. Watson (A.S.E.), "Industrial Organisation of Women." Chair, Miss S. Pankhurst. Thursday, October 12th, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Arthur Field, "Woman in Turkey, Past and Present"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair, Mrs. Bouvier.

Caxton Hall Exhibition, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 p.m. daily.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Mr. & Mrs. E. Lansbury, £1; The Misses Fussell, 12s.; Mrs. Bevan, 10s.; Miss Gittins, 5s.; "Sale of Pears and Spinach," 4s. 3d.; Miss M. D. Kemp (monthly), 4s.; Miss Reuthe, 2s. 6d.; A. Gaubert, Esq., 1s.; A. Rodgers, Esq., 9½d. COLLECTIONS: Mr. G. T. Jones, Auckland, £3; Leicester, per Miss Lynch, 19s. 3½d.; N.C.F. Meeting, Ealing, per Mrs. Walker, 16s. 6d.; Mrs. Lambert, 10s. 9½d.; Bow Women's Hall, 5s. 0½d.; Miss Price, 3s. 9½d.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Thomas Orr, Esq., 1s. 3d.; Mrs. Sleep, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Miss Beck, £10; Mrs. E. S. Lavine Johnstone, £5; Mrs. Mullins, £5; Dudley Percival, Esq., £3 3s.; Mrs. Schwann, £2; Mrs. Payne (sale of clothes), £1 17s.; Per Miss E. Weir (monthly), £1 10s.; Mrs. James Watt, £1; Mrs. P. M. Behrend, £1; Miss Sainsbury, £1; Miss Margaret McCulloch, £1; Mrs. A. G. Polloch, £1; Mrs. Garner, 14s. 2d.; Nurse Hebbes, 12s.; Miss Norah S. Roberts, 10s. 6d.; Miss J. T. Drewry (monthly), 10s.; Miss E. Gulland, 10s.; E. A. Nash, Esq., 10s.; Miss Hester Graydon, 10s.; "Sympathy," 10s.; Joseph Collyer, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, 7s. 6d.; Charles Wright, Esq., 6s.; Percy J. Harding, Esq., 5s.; Mr. & Mrs. Thorrington, 5s.; Mrs. Wheatcroft, 5s.; Mrs. E. M. Morrison, 5s.; "Four Northern Friends," 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; A. W., 5s.; Mrs. Lilian Edger, 5s.; Miss E. H. Jenkins, 5s.; Mr. Stiebel (1s. weekly), 4s.; Miss Crabb (monthly), 3s. 6d.; Mrs. M. E. Broderick, 3s.; "West Adams," 3s.; X.Y.Z., 2s. 6d.; Miss Bellamy (monthly), 2s. 6d.; Miss Mitchell (monthly), 2s. 6d.; Miss E. Green, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. M. Prentice, 2s. 6d.; Miss Fanny Powell, 2s. 6d.; Miss E. Burden, 2s.; Mrs. Boase, 1s. 5d. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Tool Room, £1 10s. 4½d.; Mrs. Hyde (Bell Box coll.), 12s.; Mrs. Crabb, 11s. 4½d.; Mothers at Bromley Clinic, 7s. 2d.; L.S.A. Polishing Dept., 6s. 9½d.

ROOF GARDEN.—Mrs. Blundell, £1 5s., 8d.

CLOTHES.—Anon, per Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Giles, Miss E. Lowy.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead National Food Fund.

FLOWERS.—Mrs. Questier, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Mann.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"The Paris Conference Proposals," a memorandum by the Cobden Club.

"The New Protectionism," by J. A. Hobson, published by the Cobden Club, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W., and T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., price 6d.

ADULT SUFFRAGE JOINT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Fred Bramley, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C.; *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. A. Salter, J.P., 5 Storks Road, Bermondsey, S.E.; *Hon. Secretary*: E. Sylvia Pankhurst, 400 Old Ford Road, E.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION

For VOTES for ALL MEN and ALL WOMEN at Euston Theatre, Euston Road, Sunday, October 8th, at 6 p.m. Admission free.

Speakers—Mrs. Barton, Fred Bramley, N.A.F.T.A., Robert Williams, N.T.W.F., and others.

Let all the people be voters at the next General Election whenever it comes! No Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill to give Votes to All!

CITY OF LONDON I.L.P.

Keir Hardie Memorial Meeting
PORTMAN ROOMS
BAKER STREET, W.

Friday, September 29th, 1916, at 7.30 p.m.

Chairman - Harry Dubery

SYLVIA PANKHURST and other well-known Speakers

Tickets for Reserved Seats, Price 6d., can be obtained from the Lecture Secretary, Miss G. KEMBALL, 12 Park Village East, Regents Park, N.W.

KINGSLEY HALL MEETINGS

On Sunday next, SEPT. 17th, at 8.15 p.m.
Mrs. DESPARD will speak on
"The Prophet's Vision"
Open Discussion at 9.30

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*

To Let in charming flat in Golders Green, bed-sitting-room, electric light, every convenience. Reasonable terms; also suitable as office.—Apply, Box 100, this office.

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BELGIAN LADY gives instruction in French. Terms moderate.—Apply Box 400, WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT Office.

"The Birthrate," by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. Price 1d.

Bound Volumes I and II of "Woman's Dreadnought" shortly ready, price 6/6 each. To be obtained at 400 Old Ford Road, E.

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